

County Borough



of Middlesbrough.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report

AND

Vital and Mortality Statistics

For the year 1924.

Middlesbrough:

JORDISON & Co., LTD., PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

Members of Sanitary Committee, 1924-5.

Chairman—ALDERMAN A. MATTISON.

Vice-Chairman—ALDERMAN TREVELYAN THOMSON, M.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR E. TURNER, J.P.).

ALDERMEN W. J. BRUCE, O.B.E., J.P., G. A. CAREY, J. FORBES, J.P.,
J. HEDLEY, M.D., J.P.

COUNCILLORS MARION COATES HANSON, T. J. CROMBIE, A. ELSTROP, MRS. H. GUTHRIE,
H. D. LEVICK, M.B., J.P., A. MARSHALL, T. MEEHAN, J. G. PALLISTER,
J. PICKERING, P. SULLIVAN, A. TODD, A. WEATHERHEAD, M.B.E., C. B. WOOD,
J. G. WADDINGTON.

Members of Sanatorium Committee, 1924-5.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. G. PALLISTER.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR E. TURNER, J.P.).

ALDERMEN W. J. BRUCE, O.B.E., J.P., J. FORBES, J.P., J. HEDLEY, M.D., J.P.,
A. MATTISON, T. G. POOLE, J.P.

COUNCILLORS F. CAREY, ALICE SCHOFIELD COATES, J.P., MARION COATES-HANSEN,
A. COOPER, T. J. CROMBIE, H. D. LEVICK, M.B., J.P., A. MARSHALL, T. MEEHAN,
P. SULLIVAN, S. A. SADLER, J.P.

Members of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1924-5.

Chairman—LADY CALVERT, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR E. TURNER, J.P.).

MRS. M. E. HEWITSON, MRS. KEDWARD, MRS. MATTISON, MRS. BRUCE, MISS PURVIS,
MRS. TRURAN, MISS HESLOP, DR. HAROLD LOWE.

ALDERMEN G. A. CAREY, J. FORBES, J.P., J. HEDLEY, M.D., J.P., T. J. KEDWARD,
A. MATTISON, J. RODDY.

COUNCILLORS G. ALEXANDER, J. WESLEY BROWN, ALICE SCHOFIELD COATES, J.P.,
J. GRAHAM, MRS. H. GUTHRIE, J. HAMILL, J.P., H. D. LEVICK, M.B., J.P.,
T. D. STEWART, J.P., P. SULLIVAN, A. WEATHERHEAD, M.B.E., C. B. WOOD.

STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SUPERINTENDENT OF HOSPITALS :

*CHARLES V. DINGLE, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER :

*F. J. HENRY, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MEDICAL OFFICER :

*MRS. GRACE H. GIFFEN DUNDAS, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

VENEREAL DISEASES MEDICAL OFFICER (PART TIME) :

*ARTHUR BRYANS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (GLAS.)

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

*†THOMAS P. DIXON, MEM. S.I.A., MEM. R.S.I.

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS :

H. MORGAN, C.R.S.I.
†S. E. ELLIS, C.R.S.I.
H. WHITFIELD, C.R.S.I.
†E. J. CUMMINS, C.R.S.I.
†S. SWIFT, C.R.S.I.

HENRY WATSON, C.R.S.I.
E. HOUGHTON, C.R.S.I.
A. W. LUCAS, C.R.S.I.
(Factories, Workshops, &c.)

HEALTH VISITORS :

*MISS L. BELL, C.R.S.I.
*MISS E. PEARCE, Cert. Midwife.
*MISS M. VEITCH, C.R.S.I., Cert. Midwife.

*MISS M. A. BLAKE, C.R.S.I.
*MRS. L. BOYLIN, Cert. Midwife.
*MISS M. JONES, Cert. Midwife.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSES :

*MISS M. OWEN.

*MISS STOCKTON.

MEASLES NURSE :

*MISS E. McLOUGHLIN.

MATRON CORPORATION HOSPITALS :

MRS B. GARDNER.

MATRON MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME :

*MISS A. DAVIES.

CLERKS :

J. W. RAWDON, C.R.S.I.
R. JAMES.
P. TAGGART.

*MRS. C. WALLER.
*MISS H. DANBY.
*MISS M. ANDERTON.

FOREMAN SCAVENGER :

GEORGE STEVENSON.

MANURE SALESMAN :

THOMAS WILSON.

*Salaries rank for Exchequer Grant. † Certificate of R.S. I. for Meat and other Foods.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MIDDLESBROUGH,

To the Chairman (Alderman A. Mattison) and Members
of the Sanitary Committee.

JULY, 1925.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Report on the Health of the County Borough of Middlesbrough for the year 1924.

It is unfortunate that the mortality rates for the past year are not so satisfactory as those for the preceding year, both the general death rate and the infantile mortality rate show a considerable increase.

During 1924, there was a general increase throughout the country in both these rates but the increase in this town has been in greater proportion, more especially the infant mortality rate, which shows an increase over the previous year of over 36 per cent.

The causes which brought about the higher mortality rates were deaths from Respiratory Diseases and deaths due to Ante-Natal causes. Pneumonia, Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis have been much more fatal than during 1923. The Pneumonia deaths were high in adults over 25 years of age, and Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia deaths in children under five years of age. One half of the deaths of infants between 1 and 12 months of age being from Respiratory causes. The diseases which lead up to attacks of Respiratory disease are Influenza, Whooping Cough and Measles, and all these were very prevalent here during the past year. It is impossible to get away from the feeling that a large proportion of the above deaths are preventable, and that they are due to lack of proper nursing, especially in the case of infants under five years of age; this is, to some extent, verified by the diminution of the deaths from Measles since Nurses have been employed to visit and supervise these cases. I would suggest that much could be done to save many of these lives if a ward could be provided in one of the Corporation Institutions, for the treatment of Respiratory diseases in young children. Ante-Natal causes are at the present the other chief cause of infantile mortality here, one third of the deaths occur under 4 weeks of age, and there are a large number of Still-born births.

Much is being done, by talks to mothers and Ante-Natal Clinics, to improve the health conditions affecting expectant and nursing mothers and it is proposed to increase the number of Ante-Natal Clinics. It is encouraging to find that more mothers are availing themselves of the opportunities of attending these clinics.

Of other activities relating to the improvement of the health of the population as a whole, perhaps one of the most valuable is that relating to food. The effort to obtain a clean and good Milk supply in the town has been continued, and the results are more encouraging. Taken generally, it can now be said that the bulk of the milk supplied in the town is remarkably free from bacterial contamination and of good quality and that the producers and retailers are alive to the fact that milk is a commodity which requires special care in its production and distribution. There has been a rather undue amount of tubercular affected meat during the past year, and many of the meat

retailers have been unfortunate in buying what appeared to be sound animals which proved when slaughtered to be badly infected with tubercular disease. The new Tuberculosis Order of 1925 ought to bring about a great improvement in the number of tubercular cattle exposed for sale as food and also in the sale of tubercular infected milk.

During the year it was found that a new danger to health had arisen by the detection of glass in fine particles in various drinks and foods, especially bottled aerated drinks, jams and other foods packed in glass containers. On analysis some of the samples were found to contain quite large quantities of glass, and as lemonade is a favourite drink of young persons in summer and often taken directly from the bottle, this contamination is one which is very likely to have serious gastro intestinal results. The attention of the Ministry of Health was drawn to the matter and it is receiving attention and investigation.

Infectious Diseases were very prevalent during the year 1924, especially those not usually notifiable, viz. :—Whooping Cough, Measles and Chickenpox. The number of deaths from these diseases now exceeds very considerably those caused by the usually notifiable diseases such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Smallpox, and it is to the former group that medical research is being devoted, with the hope that new methods of diagnosis and treatment may be found.

Smallpox was present in the town during the whole year and has shown a tendency to increase year by year since 1921. The cases have all been of a mild type, although many have had severe rashes. Two deaths of young children occurred from other causes during their attack of Smallpox, but in neither case could it be said that the death was accelerated by the attack of Smallpox.

HOUSING.—The position as regards the provision of new Houses remains much the same. As has been pointed out in previous Reports, the natural increase of the town requires about 300 new houses each year. Since the war this provision has not been complied with and in addition there is the shortage caused by the cessation of house building during the war. There is a steady progress towards fulfilling the normal yearly quota of houses required, but none of the leeway has yet been made up. During 1924, there were 217 new houses erected. There is no doubt about the overcrowding and inconvenience of more than one family occupying the same house which is taking place. An additional unhealthy area has been scheduled, including 170 houses, and plans are being prepared for an improvement scheme. The Dacre Street unhealthy area reported upon in 1923 has progressed to the point when demolition will soon take place. Great difficulties have been experienced by the fact that the residents of this area refused to avail themselves of the new houses provided for them.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Charles V. Dring

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for 1924.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The area of the County Borough of Middlesbrough is 4,323 acres (including 173 acres of Tidal Waters).

Population.—At the Census 1921, the population was 131,103.

The estimated population for 1924 is 136,300.

Inhabited Houses.—

In 1921, there were 26,182 inhabited houses and 27,891 separate occupiers.

In 1924, there were 28,146.

During 1924, there were 217 houses built, 74 of these under Housing Schemes and 143 by private enterprise.

The Rateable Value is £650,509.

The sum represented by a Penny Rate being £2,130.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Deaths.—The total Deaths registered in the district were 2,372 and the nett deaths 2283, the death rate for the year being 16.75 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, IN VARIOUS WARDS.

Ayresome	..	..	..	..	10.26	Grove Hill	..	..	..	9.83
Acklam	..	..	..	..	13.32	Linthorpe	..	..	..	9.86
Cannon	..	..	..	..	20.93	Newport	..	..	..	24.96
Cleveland	..	..	..	..	18.25	Ormesby	..	..	..	16.51
Exchange	..	..	..	..	13.02	St. Hilda's	..	..	..	30.17
Vulcan	..	..	..	..	17.29					

The death rate per 1,000 population of the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns in the Country for 1924 was 12.3.

Births.—The number of Births registered was 3,607, the nett births numbered 3,589, the birth rate being 26.33 per 1,000 population.

Legitimate Births.

Male.	Female.
1778	1692

Illegitimate Births.

Male.	Female.
64	55

Total Males, 1,842. Females, 1,747.

Infantile Mortality Rates.—Deaths of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 born, 135.

Death rate of Legitimate Children, 133.

„ „ Illegitimate Children, 185.

The number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child Birth :—from Sepsis, 3; from other causes, 9.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1924.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	TOTAL DEATHS											TOTAL DEATHS	
			AT AGES												
			Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65		Over 65 years
Smallpox ..	472	470	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever ..	710	688	..	2	2	..	2	4	1	..	1	2	1	..	15
Diphtheria ..	94	77	2	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia ..	318	49	147	114	45	15	8	12	1	2	18	29	58	31	480
Other Diseases generally Notifiable :—															
Erysipelas ..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Cerebrospinal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	7	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis ..	574	122	4	12	6	3	2	7	16	16	74	38	51	4	233
Dysentery ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases Notifiable locally :															
Measles ..	2,005	..	3	8	8	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Chickenpox ..	955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	5,239	1,414	157	141	63	22	13	28	18	20	98	70	112	37	779

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases Notified in 1924				Deaths Registered in 1924			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	2	..	4	2	2	..	1	1
1	12	28	25	11	4	6	7	6
5	37	28	39	16	1	2	3	2
10	25	18	14	10	2	6	5	1
15	18	14	4	3	9	6	2	..
20	20	23	..	3	10	17	1	1
25	31	41	11	6	21	25	4	2
35	35	20	..	2	24	14	..	..
45	26	15	1	1	27	7	1	..
55	16	5	1	..	12	2	1	1
65 and up'ds.	5	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
Totals ..	227	193	100	54	114	86	25	14

The ratio of non-notified Tubercular Deaths to total Tubercular Deaths is 19.7 per cent.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In Hosp'l				
12	8	4	11	1	Nil	Nil

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

During the past year the causes of Sickness which have been more prevalent than in the previous year were the following :—

Respiratory Diseases.—The total deaths from all respiratory diseases were nearly double those of the previous year, being 717 against 390. The chief cause of death being from Broncho Pneumonia (two thirds of which were children under two years of age), the result of wide spread epidemics of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Ante Natal Causes.—There was a ten per cent. increase in deaths from these causes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Whooping Cough of a severe type was prevalent throughout most of the year and caused 76 deaths in 1924, against none in the previous year, it also caused many more deaths from respiratory disease as stated above.

Influenza, although not so prevalent as it was in 1918 and 1919, when there were 353 and 149 deaths respectively, has caused 141 deaths in the past year, and the death rate per 1,000 of the population has been much greater here than the average for the rest of the country, being 1.04 against 0.49.

Tubercular Diseases show a 25 per cent. increase in deaths compared with the previous year and have steadily increased in mortality during the past four years.

Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.—There were 141 deaths from Pneumonia and 338 from Broncho Pneumonia compared with 127 and 126 for the previous year. The cold and wet meteorological conditions, together with the prevalence of Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough contributed to this increase.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 710 cases notified and 15 deaths, a decrease of 447 cases and 3 deaths compared with the previous year. Many of the cases of Scarlet Fever during the past year have been of a severe malignant type. The attack rate was 5.2, and the mortality rate 0.11 per 1,000 of the population, against rates of 8.5 and 0.13 in the previous year.

25. **Measles.**—This disease is notifiable locally and there were 2,005 notifications received in 1924 against 3,693 in 1923; the deaths in these two years respectively were 95 and 98, the mortality for these years being 0.19 and 0.58 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate from Measles in view of the number of cases is not great, and there can now be no doubt that much good is being done by the supervision, help and advice of the visiting nurses.

Chickenpox.—This disease, owing to its similarity to Smallpox, is notifiable and all cases are visited for the purpose of seeing that the diagnosis is correct. During 1924, there were 955 cases notified and visited compared with 700 in the previous year. As in previous years, a number of these cases were found to be Smallpox.

Smallpox.—This disease has been more prevalent than during the three preceding years, the number of notifications over this period being :—

1921	..	40	1923	..	106
1922	..	244	1924	..	479

The majority of the cases were extremely mild, but severe cases, with a profuse rash but no great constitutional disturbance, continue to occur. Two children, both under 2 years of age, died whilst under treatment for Smallpox in the Hemlington Hospital, but in both cases the Smallpox attack was not the cause of death. One had Convulsions due to teething and died from that disease, the other had had Whooping Cough before the attack of Smallpox and died from the effects of Whooping Cough and Broncho Pneumonia. All districts of the town have been affected.

- During the year several persons were summoned in the Court for failing to notify cases of Smallpox or for exposure of infected persons, and were fined various sums.

Enteric Fever.—During recent years this town has remained remarkably free from Enteric Fever. During the year 1924 only 5 cases were notified and in 4 of these the bacteriological examination was negative. There were no deaths from Enteric or Continued Fever.

Diphtheria and Croup.—94 cases were notified and 9 deaths occurred from these disease during 1924 compared with 80 cases and 10 deaths in the previous year. The death rate from these compares very favourably with the rest of the country.

Encephalitis Lethargica and Cerebro-spinal Fever.—These diseases have not shown any undue prevalence. There were 7 cases of Encephalitis (sleeping sickness) of which 4 were fatal. Three of the fatal cases were young children under five years of age. Two were dead at the date of notification; one was removed to Hospital.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS, AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

These were dealt with in last year's Report issued in September, and there has been no change since then. A new General Hospital (The Carter Bequest), of 52 beds is in course of erection.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

General.—This is provided by the Middlesbrough and District Nursing Association, who have a staff of six trained Nurses. The Association is supported by voluntary contributions, but the Corporation make a grant for special purposes, *e.g.*, attention to Home cases of Tubercular Disease, Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc.

For Infectious Disease, Measles, etc.—One whole time Nurse is employed by the Council, to visit, and when necessary, nurse cases of notified Measles. Further Nurses are engaged temporarily if found expedient in times of epidemics.

Midwives.—There are 37 Midwives practising in the Borough, 33 of whom are trained and 4 are untrained.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(Provided by the Council).

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—There are Five Centres provided by the Council, viz. :—

NAME OF CENTRE.	HELD AT	TIMES OF MEETING
The East Centre	5, The Newlands	Monday, 2 p.m.
The Cannon Centre	Settlement Hall, Church Street	Monday, 10 a.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m.
The American Red Cross Centre	Market Place	Wednesday, 2 p.m. Ante Natal, 6-30 p.m. 1st Wednesday every month.
The Settlement Centre	Settlement Hall, Church Street	Thursday, 2 p.m.
The North Ormesby Centre	Mount St. Mary's, North Ormesby	Friday, 2 p.m. Ante Natal, 10 a.m. 1st Saturday every month.

These Centres have voluntary helpers working under the Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Health Visitors. They are all well attended. (*See Report on Infantile Mortality*).

Day Nurseries.—Nil.

School Clinic.—Held at 52 Grange Road, W., daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., for consultations and the treatment of minor ailments, and every Saturday morning for refractions.

This Clinic is provided by the Education Authority, under the administration of the School Medical Officers and School Nurses.

Dental Clinic—is held on the same premises daily and attended by a whole time Dentist.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—79, Grange Road W., is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and attended by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, who has a staff of two Nurses and two Clerks. (*See the Tuberculosis Officer's Report*).

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—105, Grange Road, W., is open on Mondays and Fridays at 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m., for Males and on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. for females, and every night from 5-30, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, for irrigation treatment. Treatment is carried out by a part-time Medical Officer, one male and one female attendants, and two clerks, one male and one female.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

1. TUBERCULOSIS.

West Lane Tubercular Hospital.—28 beds and two beds in a Hut attached to the wards. 14 being female beds and 16 male beds.

Hemlington Sanatorium.—20 beds for males. This hospital has been closed for Tubercular patients during the past three years, owing to its being required for Smallpox patients.

Six beds are retained at the Broomlands Children's Hospital for Surgical Tubercular cases.

2. MATERNITY.

Municipal Maternity Hospital, Park Road North.—There are 21 beds for Maternity cases.

3. CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Municipal Maternity Hospital, Park Road North.—There are 15 beds for infants under 5 years of age.

4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

West Lane.—There are 200 beds for the usual Notifiable Diseases.

5. SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Hemlington.—There is accommodation for 70 beds.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, Etc.

There is provision for these at the Holgate (Guardians) Hospital, and at the Holy Cross Refuge ; the latter is a Church of England Institution and receives a small grant from the Local Authority. It provides for Unmarried Mothers.

The following Institutions provide for Homeless Children :—

Nazareth House (R.C.), 206 ; Holy Rood Orphanage (C.E.), 16 ; and a branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes (Undenominational), 24.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

1. For infectious cases there are 3 Motor Ambulances provided by the Council.

2. For non-infectious cases and accidents there are two Motor Ambulances provided by the Council.

LABORATORY WORK.

The Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory Work is still being carried on by the Clinical Research Association. Messrs. Jackson & Scholes of Middlesbrough are the Analytical Chemists.

The following Bacteriological Examinations were made during 1924 :—

Specimen.		Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria Swabs . . .	..	37	102	139
Enteric Fever (Blood)	..	1	4	5
Tetanus . . .	..	..	1	1
Actinomycosis . . .	..	1	..	1
Milk (for B. Coli) . . .	..	82	63	145
Milk (for Tuberculosis)	..	..	73	73
Water (for B. Coli)	..	1	..	1
Rat Spleen (for B. Pestis)	..	..	3	3
Cream (for B. Coli)	..	1	..	1
Total . . .	..	123	246	369

MILK.

Following upon last year's bacteriological examinations of Milk and the determined stand made to obtain a clean Milk supply for the town, the taking of samples from the different supplies has been continued. The results are most encouraging, not only is the Milk now more pure as it comes from the source of supply, but there is also evidence of much greater care in the retail trade, quite a number of well constructed Dairy Shops have been opened in different parts of the town.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 140 samples were procured and submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

63 Samples or 45% contained no B. Coli.

32 Samples or approximately 23% contained B. Coli in 100 of a c.c. only.

45 Samples or 32% contained B. Coli and must be described as " Dirty Milk."

72 or 50% of the Samples were also examined for Tuberculosis Bacilli, all being returned " Negative."

Vendor's Number	Date of Report	Number of Bacteria per c.c.	48 Hours		
			B. Coli.		
			1/100	1/1000	1/10000
26	31/3/24	166,800	Present	Present	Present
38	28/4/24	58,066	Present	Nil	Nil
33	31/3/24	234,100	Present	Present	Present
44	28/4/24	77,700	Present	Nil	Nil
15	29/2/24	55,900	Present	Nil	Nil
36	31/3/24	75,400	Nil	Nil	Nil
43	28/4/24	246,000	Present	Present	Present
51	30/5/24	2,215,000	Present	Present	Present
68	1/7/24	420,000	Present	Present	Present
(Reported to Medical Officer of Health of District).					
84	6/8/24	790,000	Present	Present	Present
(Again reported to the Medical Officer of Health of District. Farm inspected and Farmer warned. Supplies to Middlesbrough stopped).					
49	30/5/24	1,170,000	Present	Present	Present
(Letter sent to Farmer who stopped supplies to Middlesbrough).					
52	30/5/24	721,000	Present	Present	Present
69	2/7/24	22,333	Present	Nil	Nil
(Reported to Medical Officer of Health of District).					
126	4/11/24	47,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
53	30/5/24	127,000	Present	Present	Nil
70	1/7/24	29,666	Nil	Nil	Nil
54	30/5/24	121,000	Present	Present	Present
73	1/7/24	505,000	Present	Present	Nil
(No further Samples were procured as supplies had been stopped).					
55	30/5/24	1,555,000	Present	Present	Present
71	1/7/24	360,000	Present	Present	Present
(No further Samples were procured as the supplies had been stopped).					
56	30/5/24	1,125,000	Present	Present	Present
72	1/7/24	235,000	Present	Nil	Nil
57	30/5/24	866,000	Present	Present	Present
74	1/7/24	80,333	Nil	Nil	Nil
58	30/6/24	2,030,000	Present	Present	Present

Vendor's Number	Date of Report	Number of Bacteria per c.c.	48 Hours		
			B. Coli.		
			1/100	1/1000	1/10000
138	25/11/24	91,666	Present	Nil	Nil
59	30/5/24	959,000	Present	Present	Nil
67	13/6/24	9,400	Nil	Nil	Nil
60	30/5/24	1,275,000	Present	Present	Present
62	13/6/24	4,166	Nil	Nil	Nil
77	1/7/24	965,000	Present	Present	Nil
83	6/8/24	38,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
79	1/7/24	119,666	Present	Present	Nil
87	6/8/24	40,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
80	6/8/24	2,800,000	Present	Present	Present
(Letter of Warning sent and supplies stopped).					
82	6/8/24	785,000	Present	Present	Present
(Letter of Warning sent. supplies stopped, further samples will be taken when available).					
85	6/8/24	152,000	Present	Present	Nil
(Letter of Warning sent).					
86	6/8/24	405,000	Present	Present	Present
100	3/9/24	305,000	Present	Present	Present
(Reported to Medical Officer of Health for District).					
113	30/9/24	52,333	Present	Nil	Nil
92	3/9/24	1,190,000	Present	Present	Present
118	4/11/24	38,333	Nil	Nil	Nil
93	3/9/24	203,333	Present	Present	Nil
121	4/11/24	43,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
94	3/9/24	91,000	Present	Present	Nil
122	4/11/24	27,666	Nil	Nil	Nil
95	3/9/24	317,500	Present	Present	Present
123	4/11/24	49,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
96	3/9/24	105,666	Present	Nil	Nil
110	30/9/24	31,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
97	3/9/24	665,000	Present	Present	Nil
111	30/9/24	43,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
98	3/9/24	312,500	Present	Present	Nil

Vendor's Number	Date of Report	Number of Bacteria per c.c.	48 Hours		
			B. Coli.		
			1/100	1/1000	1/10000
125	4/11/24	101,000	Present	Nil	Nil
99	3/9/24	233,333	Present	Present	Nil
120	4/11/24	21,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
103	3/9/24	605,000	Present	Present	Present
(Reported to Medical Officer of Health for District).					
117	4/11/24	29,666	Nil	Nil	Nil
104	20/9/24	22,666	Present	Present	Present
116	1/10/24	42,333	Nil	Nil	Nil
129	28/11/24	720,000	Present	Present	Nil
(Warning Letter sent and further Samples to be taken).					
139	28/11/24	385,000	Present	Present	Nil
(Warning Letter sent and further Samples to be taken).					

Infantile Mortality.

Unfortunately the Infant Mortality per 1,000 births increased from 86 in 1923 to 135 in 1924. The diseases which brought about this increase were : Influenza, 17 deaths, Whooping Cough, 25 deaths, compared with one and no deaths respectively in the previous year. Bronchitis, 50 deaths, Pneumonia, 144 deaths, compared with 21 and 50 deaths in 1923 ; these two latter causes being sequelae of Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough. It is worthy of note that the increase is due entirely to the Infectious Diseases and more especially to Whooping Cough and Influenza which are non-notifiable. There were 101 cases of Measles notified of Infants under 1 year of age, and only 3 deaths. The large proportion of deaths from Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Pneumonia emphasises the importance of better nursing of such cases in the homes of the sufferers.

The fact that over 30 per cent of the total infant deaths occur during the first 4 weeks of life, together with the large number of still births, 132, is evidence of the need for more attention being paid to Ante Natal causes and in this connection Ante Natal Clinics are held at the Red Cross and the North Ormesby Child Welfare Centres. These are held monthly and were very much better attended than in the former year.

Commencing with the present year (1925) Ante Natal Clinics are being held at each of the five Child Welfare Centres,

Report of the Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare for the Year 1924.

Births.

The number of births in the year was 3,589, of which 3,488 were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. In 2,356 cases the notification was signed by a midwife and in 1,131 cases by a doctor.

One case only was notified by a woman other than a midwife, though it was ascertained later that 109 confinements had actually been conducted without either a doctor or a midwife being present. It is one of the problems of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department to stop handy women from practising excepting as maternity nurses. Numerous warning letters have been written to the worst offenders, and at the beginning of the year the list of midwives who had notified their intention to practise was sent out to each doctor.

The number of still-births was 132, being 3.7% of the total births.

Midwives.

The number of practising midwives on the district was 37, including 4 untrained women. The percentage of births attended by these midwives was 67. A doctor was sent for under Section 14 of the Midwives Act in 377 cases, that is, in 16% of the midwives' cases.

There are 2 training schools in the town, viz. :—the Municipal Maternity Home, with 4 pupils at a time, and Holgate Hospital with 2 pupils at a time.

Infantile Mortality.

After an annual drop since 1919 the infantile mortality figure rose again to what it was in 1920, viz. :—135 per 1,000. The total number of deaths under one year was 484, of which 157 occurred under 4 weeks, that is to say about one-third of the infant deaths were under 4 weeks. Of the deaths under 4 weeks about one-half were due to premature birth. Of the deaths from 1 month to 12 months more than one-half are due to bronchitis and pneumonia and these are heaviest in the Newport and St. Hilda's Wards. (*See Table iii.*) Both the birth and the infant death rate were higher in Middlesbrough than in England and Wales. (*See Table vi.*)

Maternal Deaths.

These were 12 in number, 3 of which were due to puerperal sepsis.

Municipal Maternity Home.

The number of cases admitted was 304 ; of these 262 were delivered by midwives and 42 by doctors, making 86% midwives' cases. A doctor was sent for under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act in 78 cases.

There was no case of puerperal fever or of ophthalmia neonatorum. The one maternal death was due to eclampsia. Still-births were 11 and neo-natal deaths, 2.

Municipal Children's Hospital.

The number of children admitted was 98, of whom 7 died. Their average duration of stay was 37 days. The children's wards have now been open 4 years. The economic value of the wards depends on the following three factors :—

1. The variety of case admitted.
2. Specialised nursing of mal-thriving babes.
3. The after-care of the discharged children by the health visiting staff.

1. Inasmuch as the wards come under the department of preventive medicine, no child is eligible for admission unless one has reasonable hopes of sending him out as a thriving unit. Of the 98 cases treated, 49 were infants malthriving from errors in feeding or from environmental causes ; 20 had early rickets ; 9 were tubercular contacts ; 8 were taken in for domestic reasons (death or illness of the mother) ; 7 were convalescents from broncho-pneumonia ; the other 5 were admitted with miscellaneous ailments.

2. The nursing of the mal-thriving babe is the opposite to the nursing of a child with an acute illness or to the nursing of a premature infant. The two last are handled as little as possible, whereas the mal-thriver requires much handling. Hence the nursing staff ought to be larger than that in ordinary wards for sick children.

3. The Health Visitor recommences the visits which were discontinued during the child's residence in the wards, and encourages the mother to continue the ward regime in her own home. Attendance at a Centre is also recommenced.

Centres.

The average attendances per session, monthly for expectant mothers and weekly for children, were as under :—

				Expectant Mothers	Children
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Cannon Street	..	..	..	16.2	113.7
East Centre	..	..	..	6.3	105.0
North Ormesby Centre	..	..		6.7	63.5
Red Cross Centre	..	..	..	13.5	62.6
Settlement Centre	..	..	..	4.8	62.4

The Centre Cards of Children who have reached school age are passed on to the School Medical Officer. It is to be presumed that fewer defects are found in School Entrants than was formerly the case.

Health Visitors.

Visits paid to Expectant Mothers, 405.

Visits paid to Children under 1 year, 9,097.

Visits paid to Children 1-5 years, 1,670.

Ante Natal Work.

This part of the work increases each year. Midwives are encouraged either to bring or to send their patients to an ante natal session.

Puerperal Sepsis.

The number of cases notified was 6, of whom 3 died.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The number of cases notified was 12, of whom 11 made a complete recovery.

GRACE H. GIFFEN DUNDAS,

Medical Officer to Maternity
and Child Welfare.

Report of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for the Year 1924.

Mortality.

During the year 1924, the number of persons who died from Tuberculosis in the County Borough of Middlesbrough was 239.

Of these 200 died from Pulmonary disease, *i.e.*, of the lungs, and 39 died from Tuberculosis of other parts of the body, *i.e.*, Non-Pulmonary. This represents a death rate of 17.53 per ten thousand of the population and shows a considerable increase over the previous year. In comparison with the death rate from all causes, which has also increased, the proportion of excess of deaths from Tuberculosis is practically equivalent, the former being 3.72 per thousand, the latter being 3.53 per ten thousand. Of all persons who died in the Borough during the year, slightly over a proportion of one in ten died from Tuberculosis.

The death rate of 17.53 per ten thousand constitutes the highest mortality since 1918.

The causes of this increase are not far to seek. The cumulative effect of almost four years unemployment and the consequent poverty among the working classes are unquestionably the immediate cause of the increase of mortality. In my Report for the year 1923, I stated that the increased incidence of Tuberculosis as shown by the rise in the number of notified fresh cases for that year indicated a probable higher death rate for 1924, and this statement has unfortunately been borne out by the mortality figures given above. In my opinion the lack of a sufficiency of food among the poorer classes, the result of unemployment, is the prime cause of the increased mortality from Tuberculosis. No Borough in the country has been more affected in its industrial situation, and until a revival of trade locally occurs, I do not look for any material improvement in the incidence and mortality of Tuberculosis.

The greatest increase is shown in males from the ages of 25 to 35 and over 45, and in females from the age of 1 to 15 and from 25 to 35.

Incidence.

As in the case of mortality, there is also an increase in the number of fresh cases notified during the year as suffering from Tuberculosis. 574 were reported as having

contracted this disease as compared with 499 the preceding year ; such an increase does not augur well for the death rate of the coming year or two.

The Dispensary.

The staff and the character of the work of the Dispensary has undergone no change. The attendance of patients show a slight increase over the previous two years. There was a considerable increase in the number of new cases sent by the general practitioners for diagnosis, a gratifying feature in the sense that the specialised nature of the work is fully recognised by the medical men of the Borough.

The preventive aspect of the work is still represented by the examination of contacts in the home of the patient and at the Dispensary, and the visits of the Medical Officer and Nurse Visitors to the houses of the infected and infective individuals.

Residential Treatment.

Thirty beds are devoted to the residential treatment of Tuberculosis patients in West Lane Sanatorium. Hemlington Sanatorium has not been available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on account of the continued Smallpox epidemic. On occasion it was found that the accommodation at West Lane was not sufficient for the number of cases requiring Sanatorium treatment and several patients had to be sent to Sanatoria outside of the area. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer was given permission by the Council to send patients in such circumstances to outside Sanatoria. Half the cost of treatment both in West Lane Sanatorium and in other Sanatoria is recovered from the Exchequer.

The six beds retained by the local authority at Broomlands for the treatment of cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children were kept in full use during the year. The cost of these beds, as pertaining to a Poor Law Authority, has to be met in full by the Corporation. It seems strange that an excellent Institution such as The Broomlands, through a red-tape regulation should be precluded from more extensive use by the Local Authority on account of the lack of aid from the Ministry of Health.

As a result of the protracted nature of the treatment for such diseases as Tuberculosis of hip joint, spine or other bony parts, only a limited number of cases can be dealt with in a year and this very necessary work is therefore inadequately met in Middlesbrough. The results during the year have been excellent, ten children have received treatment and six are still under treatment.

Silicosis Act, 1919.

Under the provisions of this Act, persons engaged in the Silicosis industries have to be examined periodically for diseases of the lungs likely to be aggravated by the inhalation of silica particles incidental to the nature of their employment. During the year 33 persons were so examined. It was not found necessary to suspend any of the persons so employed in this area from continuing in their occupation.

The new regulations necessitate in future only the examination by the Tuberculosis Officer of new employees entering the Silicosis industries, so as to exclude individuals unsuitable for such work from undertaking an occupation likely to be injurious to their health.

Voluntary Care Committee.

The work of this Committee was efficiently carried out during the year. The Annual Report describing the numerous directions in which assistance was given to the Tuberculosis patients and their dependents are fully indicated there, and should be read by every Member of the Council.

Too much appreciation cannot be given for the deep interest and unsparing work of the Committee and its Secretary, Mr. Wandless.

Nursing.

The Nursing Visitors of the Dispensary call periodically at the homes of the patients. For those requiring daily attention, the Nurses of the District Nursing Association carry on the duties of actual attendance upon bedridden cases. An annual sum is paid by the Corporation to the District Nursing Association for this work.

Tuberculous Ex-Servicemen.

The treatment of this class of case still devolves on the Local Authority both at the Dispensary and in Institution. This has been continued during the year 1924 as heretofore.

Tuberculosis Statistical Return.

The following is a Statistical Return, giving in more detail the figures relating to Tuberculosis during the year.

F. J. HENRY,
Tuberculosis Officer.

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICAL RETURNS.

TABLE A.					Death Rate	T.B. Death
Year					per 1,000	Rate per 10,000
1918	..	..	..	..	22.81	20.4
1919	..	..	..	..	18.39	13.9
1920	..	..	..	..	15.32	13.4
1921	..	..	..	..	14.41	12.1
1922	..	..	..	..	14.50	12.6
1923	..	..	..	..	13.03	14.0
1924	..	..	..	..	16.75	17.53

TABLE B.		TOTAL DEATHS.						
		1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Pulmonary		155	135	142	133	141	156	200
Non-Pulmonary	..	62	32	36	29	29	34	39
Totals	..	217	167	178	162	170	190	239

TABLE C. PULMONARY :—

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Male	..	..	81	68	93	71	75	98	114
Female	..	..	74	67	49	62	66	58	86
Totals	..		155	135	142	133	141	156	200

TABLE D. NON-PULMONARY :—

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Male	..	..	33	17	22	18	16	18	25
Female	..	..	29	15	14	11	13	16	14
Totals	..		62	32	36	29	29	34	39

TABLE E. TOTAL NON-PULMONARY ABOVE AND BELOW 15 YEARS OF AGE :—

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Under 15	..	..	50	20	24	17	20	22	25
Over 15	..	..	12	12	12	12	9	12	14
Totals	..		62	32	36	29	29	34	39

TABLE F. NON-PULMONARY MALE ABOVE AND BELOW 15 YEARS :—

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Under 15	..	..	26	11	17	10	10	11	16
Over 15	..	..	7	6	5	8	6	7	9
Totals	..		33	17	22	18	16	18	25

TABLE G. NON-PULMONARY FEMALE ABOVE AND BELOW 15 YEARS :—

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Under 15	..	..	24	9	7	7	10	11	10
Over 15	..	..	5	6	7	4	3	5	4
Totals	..		29	15	14	11	13	16	14

TABLE H. TOTAL PULMONARY ABOVE AND BELOW 15 YEARS :—

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Under 15	..	..	20	17	16	16	17	18	23
Over 15	..	..	135	118	126	117	124	138	177
Totals	..		155	135	142	133	141	156	200

TABLE I. PULMONARY MALE ABOVE AND BELOW 15 YEARS :—

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Under 15	..	..	12	7	9	8	2	12	9
15 to 25	..	..	7	12	13	10	14	17	19
25 to 35	..	..	20	9	23	8	14	9	21
35 to 45	..	..	16	18	23	15	13	29	24
45 and over		..	26	22	25	30	32	31	41
Total over 15			69	61	84	63	73	86	105
Insured	..	..	45	39	52	29	42	43	53
Non-Insured		..	24	22	32	34	31	43	52
Total all Ages			81	68	93	71	75	98	114

TABLE J. PULMONARY FEMALE ABOVE AND BELOW 15 :—

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Under 15	..	..	8	10	7	8	15	6	14
15 to 25	..	..	23	16	7	20	19	19	22
25 to 35	..	..	16	17	13	10	14	13	25
35 to 45	..	..	14	12	11	13	12	12	14
45 and over		..	13	12	11	11	6	8	11
Totals over 15			66	57	42	54	51	52	72
Insured	..	..	10	9	2	14	10	11	13
Non-Insured		..	56	48	40	40	41	41	59
Total all Ages		..	74	67	49	62	66	58	86

			Total		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
Year		Notified	Deaths	Notified	Deaths	Notified	Deaths	
1918	..	425	219	152	62	273	155	
1919	..	443	167	122	32	321	135	
1920	..	451	178	133	36	318	142	
1921	..	412	162	91	29	321	133	
1922	..	386	170	120	29	266	141	
1923	..	499	190	151	34	348	156	
1924	..	574	239	154	39	420	200	

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Tuberculosis Patients Treated in West Lane.

				1921	1922	1923	1924
Pulmonary Males	..	..	..	53	54	69	67
Pulmonary Females	..	..	..	54	52	54	68
Non-Pulmonary Males	..	..	..	4	4	6	7
Non-Pulmonary Females	..	..	..	7	4	7	2
				118	114	136	144

Condition of Patients Discharged.

				1921	1922	1923	1924
Quiescent	..	..	..	3	4	1	..
Much Improved	..	..	..	56	48	97	79
No Material Improvement	..	..	..	25	26	19	30
Died in Institution	..	..	..	8	12	9	7
				92	90	126	116

Dispensary Treatment.

				1921	1922	1923	1924
Total New Cases examined	..	..	..	439	423	448	566
Diagnosis	..	..	..	344	373	390	482
Notified	..	..	..	42	31	45	69
Pensioners	..	..	..	15	9	1	11
Transfers	..	..	..	4	2	6	2
Voluntary	..	..	..	34	8	6	2
				439	423	448	566

				1921	1922	1923	1924
Attendances	..	..	..	12,279	9,357	10,448	10,691
Home Visits	..	..	..	6,840	4,289	3,636	3,283
Sputum Examinations	..	..	..	281	341	306	334

Report of the Venereal Diseases Medical Officer for the Year 1924.

CLINIC :—105, Grange Road West, Middlesbrough.

STAFF :—Medical Officer ; Two Male Attendants ; Two Nurses.

HOURS :—MALES—Monday 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

Friday 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

FEMALES— Wednesday .. 5-30 p.m.

IRRIGATION HOURS FOR MALES :—

Monday 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

Tuesday 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 5-30 p.m.

Friday 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

Number of Cases under Observation and Treatment on January 1st, 1924.

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Total all Cases
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
82	50	..	..	69	3	16	6	167	59	226

Number of Persons and the Diseases they were suffering from, dealt with for the first time during the Year 1924.

Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	295
Other Areas	..	..	..	..	74
Seamen	..	..	..	..	79
Total					448

Disease	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cause		Total		Total all Cases
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Syphilis	75	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	20	95
Soft Chancre ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Gonorrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	200	7	..	..	200	7	207
Other Cases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	26	113	26	139
Total ..	75	20	7	..	200	7	113	26	395	53	448

Return of the Number of Cases Classified under Age Group.

Disease	Under 1		1 to 5		5 to 14		14 to 16		16 to 17		17 to 18		18 to 19		Over 19		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Syphilis ..	4	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	68	17	75	20
Soft Chanere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	195	7	200	7
Other Cases	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	108	23	113	26
Total ..	4	2	2	..	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	7	..	378	47	395	53

Total, 448.
Youngest Age of Patient, 3 weeks.
Oldest Age of Patient, 73 years.

Nationality of Seamen Treated.

British	..	..	..	53	Chinese	..	..	..	2
Lascars	..	..	..	6	Maltese	..	..	..	2
German	..	..	..	5	Hindoo	..	..	..	1
Swedish	..	..	..	3	Danish	..	..	..	1
Russian	..	..	..	2	Norwegian	..	..	..	1
Finnish	..	..	..	2	Japanese	..	..	..	1

Total .. 79

Occupation and State of Patients.

	MALES			FEMALES	
	Married	Single		Married	Single
Labourers	53	61	Married Women ..	32	..
Iron and Steel Workers ..	46	40	Domestic Servants ..	..	5
Seamen	15	64	Shop Assistants ..	..	4
Tradesmen	7	17	Children .. ..	..	5
Clerks	5	13	Clerks .. ..	..	3
Shop Assistants	6	8	Miscellaneous ..	..	4
Railwaymen	9	5			
Motor Mechanics	7	6			
Commereial Travellers ..	5	1			
Aetors	4	1			
Children .. ..	..	9			
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	13			
	157	238		32	21
Total	395		Total	53	

Average Attendance for Year.

				Sessions	Attendance	Average
				—	—	—
Morning Sessions (Males)	..	..	..	103	928	9.1
Evenings Sessions (Male)	..	..	..	104	2,664	25.6
Evening Sessions (Females)		..	..	53	807	15.2
Irrigations Only	..	..	..	99	944	9.4

Total Attendance of all Persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Total all Cases
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1,437	676	42	..	2,706	63	351	68	4,536	807	5,343

Total Attendance of all persons classified according to Areas in which they reside :—

Area.					
Middlesbrough	..	..	..	..	4,423
North Riding of York	..	..	..	..	629
Durham County	..	..	..	..	291
					—
					<u>5,343</u>

Number of Injections of Arsenobenzol, Bismuth and Mercurial compounds given to patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,387
Number of Examinations of Pathological material examined by the Medical Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	794
Total Number of Wassermann reactions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265

A. BRYANS,

Medical Officer,
Treatment Centre

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1924.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information a Statement of Sanitary work carried out under my supervision for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., during the year 1924.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the particulars are given mostly in tabular form.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of Inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,439
Number of re-inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,237
Number of Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,086
Number of Notices served and letters sent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,655

Drainage :

Tests applied to new drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Single private drains re-constructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494
Cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76

Water Closets :

Provided with a sufficient supply of water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Basins renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Cisterns repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141

Houses :

Cleansed or Limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Roofs, etc., repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
Water Spouts fixed or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
New Sinks fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals, poultry, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Pavement of yards repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
New Floors laid or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92

Provided with a sufficient supply of Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Foul Water Closet Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Dilapidated Ashpans	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Dilapidated Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,386
Dilapidated Panhole Doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Defective Closet Doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
Dilapidated Closet Seats	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Defective Closet Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	239
Defective Ceilings	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Defective Chimneys	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Defective Sasheords and Windows	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
Defective Fireplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Defective Fireranges	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Defective Walls	..	..	..	..	..	..	232
Defective Ovens	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Dilapidated Setpots	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Dilapidated Setpot Firebars	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Defective Handrails	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Defective Joint between Flushpipe and Water Closet Basins	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Dirty Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Defective Flues	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Defective Gulley Covers	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Defective Yard Gullies	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Defective Yard Doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
Dilapidated Back Passages	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Grates required for Gullies	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Miscellaneous Works not classified	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Number of Housing Cards compiled since January, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Drains cleared with Cooper's Vaeuum Pump, free of cost to owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,752

The attention of the Borough Engineer has been called to the following defects :—

Apparently dangerous structures	..	..	67
Miscellaneous	..	..	24

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

All the Privy Pan Closets in the Borough are now converted to Water Closets, with the exception of the Nile Street and Dacre Street Areas, which are in scheduled insanitary areas awaiting demolition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of houses inspected, 2,789, re-inspected, 14,446, and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including Tuberculosis).

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings :—

Number of Keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Number of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Number of Rooms used for Sleeping	..	..	..	..	..	..	456
Number of Separate Families	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
Number of Notices to Limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Number of applications to Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

Common Lodging Houses :—

Number of Keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Number of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	503
Number of Lodgers accommodated Nightly	..	..	..	..	..	..	765
Number of Notices to Limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Number Closed or Discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

One Keeper was prosecuted for having verminous bedding at two of his houses.
A fine of 40/- and costs was imposed in each case.

Slaughterhouses :—

Number of Slaughterhouses on Register, January, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Number Closed or Discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number Registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Number Licensed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of Notifications of Change of Occupier	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,949
Number of Notices to Limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Number of Notices to provide a Refuse Receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Public Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Offensive Trades :—

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	..	153
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	406
Number of Notices to Limewash	..	..	..	..	..	23
Number Closed or Discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

The Fried Fish Shops were found generally to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Ice Cream Dealers :—

The premises generally were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Cow Sheds :—

Number of Cowsheds, January 1924	..	..	..	..	4
Number Discontinued since January 1924	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of Registered Cowkeepers	..	..	..	..	4
Number of Cows kept in Town	..	..	..	..	49
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	17
Number of Notices to Limewash	..	..	..	..	2

Dairies and Milk Shops :—

Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	449
Number on Register	..	..	..	..	..	143
Number Discontinued since January 1924	..	..	..	..	..	38
Number Registered during the year	..	..	..	..	..	7
Number of Notices requesting Purveyors to Register	..	..	..	..	..	3

There are altogether 143 persons registered as Purveyors of Milk within the Town.

MILK SUPPLY.

To ascertain the purity of Milk sold in the Town, and following our action in previous years, 152 samples were obtained and submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1902.

There are 356 workshops on the Register, including :—

Workshop Bakehouses ..	56	Tinsmiths	4
Factory Bakehouses ..	20	Watch Repairing ..	7
Boot and Shoe Repairing ..	39	Cabinet Making ..	15
Dressmaking	32	Laundries	5
Millinery	22	Cycle Making and Repairing	10
Tailoring	33	Workplaces	20
Joinery	39	Blacksmiths	6
Plumbing	9	Miscellaneous	37
Saddlery	2		

On the whole, the Workshops, Retail Bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings were instituted.

Full details of the Workshops and Inspections have been placed on Record in accordance with the Act.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Re-occupation of Workshops	24
Unsuitable Sanitary Accommodation	6
Dirty Workshops	2

Factories :—

Number Inspected	150
Number of Inspections	510

Workshops and Domestic Workshops :—

Number Inspected	356
Number of Inspections	1,089

Notices Served under the Public Health Acts :—

To Cleanse and Limewash	17
To provide means of Ventilation, Sec. VII.	3
Re Wet Floors, Sec. VIII.	1
Sanitary Defects	24
To provide Refuse Receptacle	1
Overcrowding	1

Bakehouses, 76 in number, including 20 Factory Bakehouses :—

Number Inspected	76
Number of Inspections	114
Notices Served to Limewash	2

Factory Bakehouses :—

Number of Inspections	61
Unsuitable Premises	Nil

Sanitary Conveniences in Workshops :—

Closets Insufficient, Unsuitable or Defective	13
---	----

Home Work (Section 107 to 115) :—

27 lists of Outworkers (or home workers) were received in the first half of the year and 27 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Outworkers received	54
Number of Employers	27
Number employed in Furniture and Upholstery work	1
Number of Outworkers premises inspected	80

Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, etc.) :—

Number on Register	43
Number Inspected	43
Number of Inspections	185

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Only 5 observations have been taken during the year owing chiefly to the acute industrial depression, and secondly to the fact that large numbers of steam plants have been abolished and electricity substituted.

Considerable trouble has been experienced during the past 5 post-war years with the pungent green smoke that is omitted from the Coke Ovens.

Pre-war Ovens of German manufacture and design were in general use, but now, since the installation of Priest's Ovens, which have meant a reduction of at least 50% in their numbers, the Owners have concentrated with the result that they are restricted in a confined area and the smoke has not the same ready means of being diffused into the atmosphere.

Experiments have been made to conserve these gases, but explosions have occurred and the men refused to work where this method was in operation.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 1906 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analysts who certified 163 as "Genuine" and 11 samples of Milk, 4 samples of Whisky, and 1 sample of Rum, as adulterated. Letters of warning were sent to the Vendors by the Town Clerk, and further samples taken were returned as "Genuine."

Nature of Sample	Number Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulter'd	Number containing other Ingredients	Number Formal	Number Informal
Milk	85	74	11	.....	65	20
Condensed Milk	7	7	..	.....	2	5
Dripping	2	2	..	.....	..	2
Butter	7	6	.....	1.—100% Margarine	4	3
Camphorated Oil	2	2	..	.....	1	1
White Pepper	2	2	..	.....	2	..
Pepper	2	2	..	.....	1	1
Margarine	5	5	..	.....	4	1
Coffee	1	1	..	.....	..	1
Tea	2	2	..	.....	1	1
Powdered Borax	3	3	..	.....	2	1
Powdered Ginger	2	2	..	.....	1	1
Whisky	8	4	4	.....	6	2
Gin	1	1	..	.....	1	..
Rum	2	1	1	.....	1	1
Golden Syrup	2	2	..	.....	2	..
Shredded Beef	4	4	..	.....	4	..
Mustard	1	1	..	.....	1	..
Veal, Ham, & Tongue Paste	1	1	..	.....	1	..
Sardines	1	..	..	1.—Tin 0.29 grns. to the pound	1	..
Chicken & Ham Paste	1	..	..	1.—Mineral matter in form of sand, 0.43 grains to pound	1	..
Spiced Beef & Tongue	1	1	..	.....	1	..
Tinned Spinach	1	..	..	1.—Tin 0.29 grns. to lb. Copper 1.16gr. to lb.	1	..

Nature of Sample	Number Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulter'd	Number containing other Ingredients	Number Formal	Number Informal
Paregoric	1	1	..	....	1	..
Cape Lobster ..	2	..	..	2.—Tin 7.14 and 9.38 gr. per lb.	2	..
Bread and Butter ..	4	3	..	1.—Bread genuine. Butter 60% of fats other than butter fats	4	..
Jam	7	4	..	3.—Mineral matter in form of sand .46grs. per lb. .08 ,, .43 ,,	5	2
Preserved Cream ..	4	4	..	....	4	..
Fresh Cream ..	1	..	..	1.—0.30% Boric Acid	1	..
Lemonade	13	11	..	2.—Glass per gal., 0.178 grs. 0.13 ,,	4	9
40% Formaldehyde	3	..	..	3.—34.3% 38.9% 33.2%	3	..
Ground Rice ..	1	1	..	....	1	..
Sausage	1	1	..	....	1	..
Baking Powder ..	7	6	..	1.—0.028 grs. per lb. Arsenic	7	..
Gregory Powder ..	1	1	..	....	1	..
Lard	1	1	..	....	1	..
Brawn	1	1	..	....	1	..
Cream Cake ..	6	6	..	....	6	..
	196	163	16	17	145	51

Proceedings were instituted in one instance for selling Margarine as Butter. A Fine of £5 was imposed.

13 samples of Mineral Waters—which are usually bottled in glass containers—have been submitted to the Public Analyst, and, in 2 samples, particles of glass—in size 1/50th of an inch—were found.

**REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH
(MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS OF 1912 DURING THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31st, 1924.**

1. Milk and Cream Not Sold as Preserved Cream :—

				Number of Samples examined for the presence of preservative	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
Milk	..	..	..	85	Nil
Cream	..	..	..	1	.30% Boric Acid

Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk regarding this sample of Cream.

Cream Sold as Preserved Cream :—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the Statements on the label as to preservative were correct :—

(1) Correct Statements made	..	..	4
(2) Statements Incorrect	..	..	Nil
			—
			4

(b) Determinations made of Milk Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

(1) Above 35%	..	..	..	Nil
(2) Below 35%	..	..	..	4
				—
				4

Preservatives :—

All samples of Milk and Butter and any articles likely to contain Preservatives are examined for the same.

Informal or Test Samples :—

It will be seen from the Tabular Statement that 51 Informal and 145 Formal Samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analysts for analysis.

Informal Samples are in all cases purchased by an agent, and if they are found to be adulterated, formal samples are obtained, with a view to summary proceedings being taken. It has been found that the obtaining of informal samples is, on the whole, a very convenient method of estimating whether vendors are supplying genuine articles and causes no inconvenience to the shopkeepers, as when the samples are obtained

formally, the latter involves explanation as to why the sample has been purchased, the subsequent division of the sample into three parts and the sealing up of the same, which all take up a considerable time.

THE MARGARINE ACT, 1887, AND THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899.

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of Wholesale Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	27
Number of Premises on Register	..	..	..	..	..	27

BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

There are 3 Butter making Factories in the Town. Regular Butter making is not carried on, only when milk is surplus at these Dairies is Butter manufactured.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year a very large number of carcasses have been inspected by the Food and Drugs Inspector and myself. 1949 visits of inspection have been made to the Slaughterhouses.

My attention was called by various owners to the undermentioned foodstuffs, where they were in an unsound condition and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed :—

			Whole Carcases	Weight Stones					Weight Stones
Beasts	..	..	26	959	Offal	..	..	..	59
Sheep	..	..	14	42	Potatoes	..	..	..	5080
Calves	..	..	7	29	Eggs	..	..	504	
Pigs	..	..	6	49	Pears	..	..	1 tin	
Beef	..	..	..	72	Peaches	..	..	2 tins	
Pigs Head	..	..	1	3	Milk	..	..	3 tins	
Veal	..	..	..	2½	Lobster	..	..	1 tin	
Bacon	..	..	..	5	Salmon	..	..	1 tin	
Fish	..	..	..	6	Tomatoes	..	..	2 tins	
Rabbits	..	..	109	32	Corned Beef	..	..	1-6 lb. tin	

The total weight of Butchers' Meat and other Foodstuffs surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 6,338½ stones as compared with 1,549 stones in 1923 and 1,643 stones in 1922. It will be noted that of the 6,338½ stones condemned, 5,080 stones were potatoes.

PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS AND MEAT.

Year	Number of Voluntary Surrenders of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs, by butchers, to the Chief Sanitary Inspector		Number of Seizures (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs by the Chief Sanitary Inspector		Total
	Tuberculosis	All other diseases and conditions	Tuberculosis	All other diseases and conditions	
1924	31	60	Nil	Nil	91

Number and Classes of Animals affected with Tuberculosis :—

			Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Pigs
Whole Carcasses and Organs	..		2	12	4	1	1
Part Carcasses and Organs	..		1	..	..	..	1
Organs only	..	..	5	4	..	..	..

Number and Classes of Animals affected with disease or conditions other than Tuberculosis :—

			Number of Animals	Whole Carcasses & Organs Affected	Part Carcasses & Organs Affected	Organs only Affected
Bullocks	..	..	11	1	4	6
Heifers	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cows	..	..	16	3	12	1
Pigs	..	..	8	4	..	4
Sheep	..	..	16	14	1	1
Calves	..	..	8	6	1	1
			60	28	18	14

All condemned Carcasses, etc., have been destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year the four Rat Clubs in the Town have carried on their campaign with great success, having killed 2,115 rats.

A regular and systematic destruction of these pests is more beneficial than concentrating the effort to one week in the year.

SHOPS ACT.

During the year the Shops within the Borough have been kept under close observation. Several letters of warning for contravention of the Closing Hours have been sent out, and two prosecutions were instituted after warning letters had been ignored. A Fine of £1 and Costs, and Costs were granted respectively.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

During the year 4 samples were taken under the above Act, same being returned as containing 5, 7, 19 and 44 parts per 100,000 soluble chlorine (*i.e.*, Chlorids) respectively. The sample containing 44 parts per 100,000 was submitted to the Analyst as "Rag-Flock" but an error had been made by the Foreman in stating they were Rag-Flock when the samples were procured. Only 30 parts per 100,000 are allowed under this Act.

During the year, Slides have been exhibited at one of the Cinemas, describing briefly how to reduce the amount of refuse by burning all vegetable refuse, etc., and taking more care in recovering the cinders from the fire-grates. I think that by this method satisfactory results will accrue.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Committee for their uniform kindness and assistance, and to the Members of the Staff for their willing and hearty co-operation at all times, in carrying out various and exacting duties.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

THOS. P. DIXON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

• COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL AND OTHER REFUSE.

MONTH 1924	1 Total Loads Collected	2 Barged to Sea	3 Sent to Tips	4 Sold to Farmers and others	5 Amount Realized	6 Trips to Sea	7 Bags of Paper and other light Refuse	8 Barged to sea for private persons	9 Amount Realized
January ..	2,929	2,583	965	Tons 521	£ s. d. 85 5 9	11	5,098	523	£ s. d. 38 7 0
February ..	2,877	2,266	1051	356	59 8 1	9	5,107	348	21 5 0
March ..	3,610	3,191	691	420	79 10 11	12	6,330	90	8 8 0
April ..	2,751	2,491	413	142	27 7 8	11	5,024	54	3 10 0
May ..	3,488	3,454	363	204	40 11 6	12	6,391	24	1 14 0
June ..	2,636	2,380	432	154	17 13 7	8	5,088	39	1 19 0
July ..	2,451	2,499	203	50	12 7 11	8	5,115	36	2 14 0
August ..	2,864	3,024	192			11	6,312	23	1 7 0
September ..	2,542	2,572	202			8	2,576	240	11 3 6
October ..	3,180	2,866	1,003	180	47 0 10	9	6,441	200	13 3 0
November ..	2,659	2,097	978	86	25 18 7	7	5,188	266	17 18 0
December ..	2,623	2,557	422	127	17 18 11	9	5,193	266	15 18 0
TOTALS ..	34,610	31,980	6,915	2,240	413 3 9	115	63,863	2,109	137 6 6

**TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1924
and previous years.**

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1916	.. For Deaths: 115,548 For Births: 125,718	3,536	3,535	28.12	2,154	18.64	90	25	430	121	2,089	18.07
1917	.. For Deaths: 119,251 For Births: 132,931	3,059	3,062	23.03	2,366	19.84	92	34	465	151	2,308	19.35
1918	.. For Deaths: 115,752 For Births: 129,696	3,331	3,327	25.64	2,741	23.67	150	50	485	145	2,641	22.81
1919	.. For Deaths: 127,142 For Births: 132,444	3,534	3,531	26.66	2,437	19.16	132	34	493	139	2,339	18.39
1920	.. 132,208	4,434	4,431	33.51	2,109	15.95	120	37	602	135	2,026	15.32
1921	.. 133,400	4,240	4,218	31.62	1,967	14.74	106	32	501	118	1,893	14.41
1922	.. 134,800	3,823	3,774	27.99	2,057	15.26	121	24	421	111	1,960	14.50
1923	.. 135,400	3,726	3,728	27.53	1,876	13.85	139	28	321	86	1,765	13.03
1924	.. 136,300	3,607	3,589	26.33	2,372	17.42	136	47	484	135	2,283	16.75

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1924.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							Total Cases Notified in each Ward of the Borough										Cases Removed		
	At all ages	At Ages						Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan	West Lane Hospital	Hemlington Hospital
		Under 1 year	1 and 5 years	5 and 15 years	15 and 25 years	25 and 45 years	45 and 65 years														65 and over
Diphtheria ..	94	2	28	37	20	6	1	..	12	5	7	5	11	4	11	10	15	4	77	..
Erysipelas ..	77	2	1	..	5	16	38	15	18	3	5	6	8	3	6	9	8	5	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	710	5	200	385	90	27	3	..	112	72	65	76	56	64	44	74	44	35	68	688
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever ..	5	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..
Puerperal Fever ..	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	3	2	..
Small-pox ..	472	7	43	293	52	40	33	4	67	73	56	38	48	50	24	42	25	6	43	470
Malaria ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	318	17	70	32	35	76	64	24	66	18	26	32	16	27	23	44	7	28	31	..
Cerebrospinal Fever..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	7	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..
Chickenpox ..	955	71	432	445	5	2	..	..	60	87	89	58	77	64	57	107	115	116	125	..
Measles ..	2005	101	1082	805	15	2	..	..	166	145	334	125	137	186	108	331	44	251	178	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis:																				
Males ..	227	2	12	62	38	64	44	5	11	5	34	23	5	8	14	41	9	55	22	55
Females ..	193	..	28	46	40	61	17	1	17	18	20	20	4	9	9	27	13	38	18	59
Other forms of Tuberculosis:																				
Males ..	99	4	25	52	4	11	2	1	12	4	12	9	3	9	7	18	6	15	4	6
Females ..	55	2	11	26	6	8	2	..	9	2	1	7	2	3	..	10	5	11	5	2
Totals ..	5239	225	1937	2185	313	324	205	50	555	435	649	405	368	430	304	717	289	581	506	890
	470																			

TABLE III.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1924. Nett Deaths from stated Causes

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	9
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Convulsions	5	1	1	..	7	2	2	1
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	5	..	2	7	10	10	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2	3	..	6	15	29	59
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	3
Enteritis .. ..	..	1	2	..	3	3	3	6
Gastritis .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Syphilis	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
Injury at Birth	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Atelectasis	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	1
Congenital Malformation	3	1	2	1	7	3	1	..
Premature Birth	57	6	8	2	73	5	1	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	14	4	5	5	28	14	4	6
Other Causes	6	1	..	1	8	2	4	4
Influenza .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	3
TOTALS	96	24	23	14	157	66	64	112

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR :—

Legitimate .. 3,470

Illegitimate .. 119

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR OF :—

Legitimate Infants .. 462

Illegitimate Infants .. 22

Various Ages under One Year.

12 ths	Total Deaths under 1 year	Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hildas	Vulcan	TOTAL
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9	25	4	..	2	5	1	..	1	4	4	1	3	25
.	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
.	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	4
1	13	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	4	1	13
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6	53	3	2	4	..	1	4	..	10	8	17	4	53
5	144	2	6	19	17	6	7	2	35	4	32	14	144
4	16	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	2	6	..	16
5	20	..	1	4	2	1	1	..	2	2	6	1	20
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
.	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	4
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
.	9	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	9
1	12	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	2	1	12
.	80	1	2	16	8	1	6	4	11	7	15	9	80
1	53	2	2	9	9	4	2	2	10	5	5	3	53
1	19	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	4	2	3	2	19
8	17	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	4	5	1	3	17
35	484	18	18	63	46	20	26	17	87	48	98	43	484
h Rate ..	16.46	18.54	36.37	24.04	16.42	19.00	16.13	35.12	25.09	34.89	24.86	26.33	
Mort. Rate	74	90	140	163	138	100	86	188	144	213	139	135	

TABLE IV. Nett Deaths registered

CAUSES OF DEATH			Ages at Death								Deaths in Public Institutions.	
			All ages	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs		65 and up-wards
All Causes	Certified ..	Uncertified	2256 27	471 13	242 ..	158 ..	81 ..	100 ..	279 1	477 5	448 8	
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	25	3	8	12	2	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	15	..	2	4	5	2	2	..	..	14
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	76	25	31	18	2	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	9	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	6
Influenza .. ..	..	..	141	17	17	11	7	4	24	35	26	3
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	200	2	4	6	11	43	81	49	4	61
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	7	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	32	1	6	4	8	4	7	2	..	16
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. ..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	2	14	83	38	60
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..	..	11	..	..	1	3	1	2	1	3	2
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	18	4	1	6	5	1	1	..	..	3
Organic Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	142	1	..	..	4	3	12	63	59	29
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	210	53	22	5	1	2	3	46	78	36
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	141	15	5	6	6	7	32	47	23	28
„ Broncho .. ..	..	..	338	129	110	63	7	..	8	12	9	6
Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	..	..	28	1	1	4	2	1	3	8	8	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	..	..	57	36	9	3	..	1	5	..	3	6
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	9
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	..	..	32	1	1	..	2	3	9	10	6	13
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy .. ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	7
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	150	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Violent Deaths .. ..	..	..	55	2	4	1	3	6	16	15	8	38
Suicide .. ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
Other defined Diseases .. ..	..	..	408	34	14	10	6	12	42	104	186	173
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. ..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lead Poisoning .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Malaria .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Totals ..			2283	484	242	158	81	100	280	482	456	546

Death Rate
Birth Rate
Infantile Mortality Rate ..

uring the year 1924.

Number of Deaths and Death Rate in each Ward in the Borough.											Totals
Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hildas	Vulcan	
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
1	2	11	1	1	..	1	2	..	7	2	25
6	5	7	1	1	..	..	2	4	2	..	15
..	1	..	9	2	2	3	13	10	13	6	76
12	8	15	8	1	..	1	1	..	4	1	9
1	1	..	..	7	7	8	15	22	23	16	141
13	13	18	14	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	6
..	..	..	1	6	7	15	26	17	48	23	200
2	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	7
10	7	12	2	2	..	..	5	6	6	4	32
1	2	..	21	13	11	8	14	13	19	9	137
1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	11
16	8	10	..	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	18
10	13	20	14	8	14	9	16	12	23	12	142
10	14	20	16	7	13	6	34	21	51	19	210
8	16	52	15	5	11	9	20	7	18	12	141
3	..	4	31	14	9	7	86	14	66	35	338
3	4	8	4	1	2	2	3	5	4	..	28
..	1	1	3	3	3	2	6	5	17	3	57
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
..
2	3	2	6	1	3	2	4	1	5	3	32
..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
1	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	9
7	6	26	16	7	10	6	24	14	21	13	150
6	4	3	5	..	4	2	4	9	8	10	55
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	6
38	30	39	43	32	30	36	38	34	47	41	408
..	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	8
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	4
52	143	259	214	115	134	121	329	204	397	215	2283
0.26	13.32	20.93	18.25	13.02	9.83	9.86	24.96	15.51	30.17	17.29	16.75
3.46	18.54	36.37	24.04	16.42	19.00	16.13	35.12	25.09	34.89	24.86	26.33
74	90	140	163	138	100	86	118	144	213	139	125

TABLE VI.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1924.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1924, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1923. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

1924.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Causes of Death Certified by Medical Practitioner	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ..	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.49	0.44	7.3	75	92.3	6.6	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	19.4	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.45	0.40	9.2	80	92.5	6.9	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ..	18.9	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.50	0.36	6.2	71	93.3	5.5	1.2
London	18.7	12.1	0.01	..	0.29	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.36	0.44	8.4	69	91.3	8.6	0.1
Middlesbrough ..	26.3	16.7	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.11	0.55	0.07	1.04	0.40	12.5	135	91.3	7.6	1.1

TABLE VII.—Cases of Infectious Disease treated at the Corporation Hospitals during 1924.

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1923.	Cases admitted and Deaths per month																									
		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Totals	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
West Lane Fever Hospital—																											
Scarlet Fever ..	122	78	..	54	1	52	1	77	1	59	2	40	..	59	1	45	..	57	1	70	1	52	3	45	1	810	9
Enteric Fever ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Diphtheria ..	2	5	..	5	1	8	1	6	..	3	..	2	..	6	1	5	..	13	..	7	1	5	3	12	..	79	7
Encephalitis																											
Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever																											
Contact ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	124	84	..	59	2	60	2	84	1	62	2	43	..	65	2	51	..	70	1	78	2	57	6	57	1	894	16
Tuberculosis Hospital—																											
Male ..	20	7	..	2	..	4	1	5	..	6	..	4	..	6	..	6	..	1	1	5	1	8	1	7	1	61	5
Female ..	7	9	..	3	..	5	..	5	..	7	..	7	1	2	..	9	..	5	1	2	..	2	..	5	..	61	2
Total ..	27	16	..	5	..	9	1	10	..	13	..	11	1	8	..	15	..	6	2	7	1	10	1	12	1	122	7
Hemlington Hospital—																											
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	8	..	45	..	50	..	51	1	61	1	24	..	29	..	52	..	24	..	43	..	83	..	470	2
Contacts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Observation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	..	..	..	8	..	45	..	50	..	51	1	61	1	24	..	29	..	53	..	24	..	43	..	85	..	473	2

The undermentioned Cases were admitted from outside the Borough :—

AREA	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Smallpox	Observation (S.P.)	Total
Thornaby	19	7	1	..	27
Hutton Rudby	16	..	..	..	16
Redcar .. ..	..	..	3	..	3
Tees Port .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Yarm	6	1	..	..	7
Stokesley	1	..	..	..	1
Great Broughton	1	..	..	..	1
Nunthorpe .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Marton .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Great Ayton	1	..	..	..	1
Total	44	9	5	1	59

TABLE VIII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

DISEASE	1924				1923			
	No. of Cases	Deaths	per 1,000 pop.		No. of Cases	Deaths	per 1,000 pop.	
			Mort.	Attack			Mort.	Attack
Smallpox	471	2	0.01	3.46	106	..	..	0.78
Enteric and Continued Fever	5	..	0.00	0.04	4	..	..	0.03
Measles	2,005	25	0.19	14.74	3,693	78	0.57	27.27
Scarlet Fever	710	15	0.11	5.22	1,157	18	0.13	8.55
Diphtheria and Croup	94	9	0.07	0.69	80	10	0.07	0.59
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	57	0.42	..	..	53	0.39	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	76	0.55	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	955	..	..	7.03	701	..	..	5.17
Zymotic Death Rate ..	1.35 per 1,000				0.78 per 1,000			
No. of Notifications ..	5,238				6,607			

